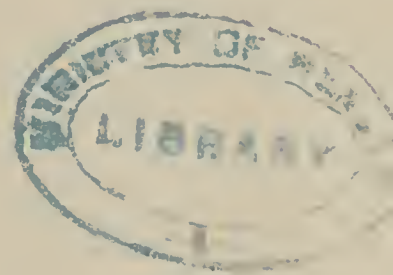


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SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
1946.



SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1946.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1946 in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

STATISTICS:

AREA:	45,138 acres.
POPULATION:	12,720
INHABITED HOUSES:	3,898
RATEABLE VALUE:	66,600

Sum represented by a Penny Rate: £278

<u>Births.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total:	98	111	209
Legitimate:	92	102	194
Illegitimate:	6	9	15

Stillbirths.

Total:	1	1	2
Legitimate:	1	1	2
Illegitimate:	0	0	0

Live Birth Rate: per 1,000 Civilian Population: 16.4

Rate, England and Wales: 19.1

Stillbirths: per 1,000 Civilian Population: 0.16

Rate, England and Wales: 0.53

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths: 9.5

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
All Causes:	81	81

Death Rate: per 1,000 Civilian Population: 12.7

Rate, England and Wales: 11.5

Causes of Death:

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	0
Tuberculosis - Respiratory System	3	2
Tuberculosis - Other forms	1	1
Syphilitic diseases	1	0
Influenza	0	1
Cancer - all sites	14	13
Diabetes	0	2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	9	11
Heart Diseases	21	29
Other diseases Circulatory system	1	2
Bronchitis	5	3
Pneumonia	2	0
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1
Appendicitis	1	0
Other digestive diseases	2	1
Nephritis	2	2
Congenital malformations etc.	0	3
Road Traffic Accident	2	0
Other violent causes	2	2
All other causes	11	8
All causes	81	81

The death rate shows an improvement over 1945 but is still higher than that for England and Wales. The Stillbirth rate is nearly halved.

A change has been made in the presentation of Causes of Deaths and the form of the Registrar-General's return has been adopted. It is pleasing to note that no deaths have occurred from measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea under two years.

Infantile Mortality:

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age:		
Legitimate:	0	3
Illegitimate:	0	3
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of Infants:		
Under one year of age:	14.4	
Rate, England and Wales:	43.0	

The Infant Mortality rate is very satisfactory although higher than that for 1945 (9.7).

NOTIFICATIONS (other than TUBERCULOSIS).

Age Groups	0	1	3	5	10	15	25 +	Unknown	Total	Hospital
SCARLET FEVER	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	8	-
WHOPPING COUGH	3	4	5	8	1	-	1	1	23	-
MEASLES	1	16	13	34	13	9	2	-	88	1
DIPHTHERIA	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	5	5
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Age Groups	0	5	15	45	65 +	Unknown			Total	Hospital
ACUTE PNEUMONIA	-	1	2	2	3	-			8	
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	-	-	-	-	-	1			1	1
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	-	-	-	-	-	1			1	-

Details of the above diseases were given at the monthly Council Meetings.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION:

- (1) Number of Children immunised aged 0-5 years: 108
(2) Number of Children immunised aged 5-15 years: 12
(3) Number of Children given re-inforcing dose: 1011

Estimated percentage of children protected is 50.5 in group (1) and 61.6 in group (2). The percentage protected in group (1) is not satisfactory, as it is in this group that a high protection is most necessary.

SCABIES: Facilities for treatment were available as hitherto.

TUBERCULOSIS:

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
Age.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-5			1					
5-15				1				
15-25	2	2		2	1	1		
25-35	4	2			1	1		
35-45	2	1		2	1			
45-55	1			1	1			1
55-65	2	2				1		
65 +								
Total	11	7	1	6	4	3	0	1

<u>Cases on Register at end of year:</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pulmonary:	23	13	36
Non-Pulmonary:	10	18	28

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REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR ON WATER SUPPLIES.

(i) Six parishes in the District are supplied wholly, or in part with water from publicly owned mains. The "New Village", Brantham, and the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, are supplied with water from the chalk distributed in mains not publicly owned. Apart from a number of farms and private houses having their own sources of supply from borewells into the underlying chalk, properties are supplied from shallow wells and springs varying from 100 ft. to 10 ft. deep, which draw water from the sand and gravel beds overlying the London Clay. Many of these shallow well waters give an unsatisfactory analysis by reason of their construction. Not a few of the older wells are becoming unsafe, the wooden vats at the bottom having become rotten and ceasing to support the brick walls of the well.

In Stratford St. Mary and parts of East Bergholt, the first impervious layer is close to the surface and the wells are shallow. The water has very little natural filtration and the laboratory tests invariably show pollution. These wells become dry quickly in a season of little rainfall.

During the year work has been commenced on laying a water main from Burnt Oak Corner to Flatford in the parish of East Bergholt. When this is completed it will provide a supply of wholesome water to thirteen properties, the majority of which have by reason of shortage or contamination experienced difficulties in the past. Three of the properties are now functioning as a School for the Promotion of Field Studies and their need is great.

(ii) Periodical examinations have been made of public supplies with results as below -

	<u>Date of Sample.</u>	<u>Analysts Comment.</u>
<u>SPROUGHTON.</u>		
1.	21.1.46.	Bacteriological findings very satisfactory
2.	8.7.46.	No evidence of harmful pollution.
3.	9.10.46.	Presumptive Coliform Count - 8 per 100 cc. Faecal coli - not found. Plate Count :- 2 days @ 37 C = 2 per cc. 3 days @ Room Temperature = Nil per cc. No evidence of harmful pollution. In view of usual absence of presumptive coliforms, suggest a further sample as a check up.

WEST RICHMOND.

1.	21.1.46.	Best biological findings very satisfactory.
2.	21.1.46.	Findings satisfactory.
3.	21.1.46.	Best biological findings satisfactory.
4.	21.1.46.	From the number of specimens collected 2 in 100.

WEST RICHMOND.

1.	21.1.46.	Best biological findings very satisfactory.
2.	21.1.46.	Findings satisfactory.
3.	21.1.46.	Best biological findings satisfactory.
4.	21.1.46.	From the number of specimens collected 2 in 100.

SPROUGHTON.Date of
Sample.Analysts Comment.

4. 14.10.46. Presumptive Coliform Count - 5 per 100 cc.
Plate Count :-
2 days @ 37°C = 5 per cc.
3 days @ Room Temperature = 8 per cc.
Faecal Coli - not found.
Bacteriological findings on this sample show no evidence of harmful pollution but findings are not up to the usual standard.

5. 31.12.46. Bacteriological findings satisfactory.

EAST BERGHOLT.

1. 21.1.46. Bacteriological findings very satisfactory.
2. 8.7.46. Findings are satisfactory.
3. 9.10.46. Bacteriological findings satisfactory.
4. 31.12.46. Probable number of coliform baccilli = 14 per 100cc.
Faecal Coli - not found.
Plate Count:-
2 days @ 37°C = 1 per cc.
3 days @ Room Temperature = 1 per cc.
No evidence of harmful pollution. Is it up to usual standard? If not, repeat.

RAYDON.

1. 21.1.46. Bacteriological findings for this supply, good.
2. 8.7.46. Presumptive Coliform Count - 250 per 100 cc.
Plate Count :-
2 days @ 37°C = 42 per cc.
3 days @ Room Temperature = 1,350 per cc.
Bacteriological findings unsatisfactory
3. 9.10.46. Presumptive Coliform Count = 250 per cc
Faecal Coli present.
Plate Count:-
2 days @ 37°C = 50 per cc.
3 days @ Room Temperature = 30 per cc.
Bacteriological findings unsatisfactory

<u>RAYDON.</u>	<u>Date of Sample.</u>	<u>Analysts Comment.</u>
4.	31.12.46.	Probable number coliform bacilli = 35 per 100 cc. Faecal Coli present. Plate Count:- 2 days @ 37°C = 7 per cc. 3 days @ Room Temperature = 390 per cc.

GATTAWADE.

1. 21.1.46. Bacteriological findings very satisfactory.
2. 8.7.46. Presumptive Coliform Count - 25 per 100 cc.
Faecal Coli - not found.
Plate Count :-
2 days @ 37°C = 14 per cc.
3 days @ Room Temperature = 248 per cc.
Findings suggest inadequate protection of the water supply. Further samples would seem advisable.
3. 9.10.46. No evidence of harmful pollution.
4. 31.12.46. No evidence of harmful pollution.

The piped supplies to Cholmondiston and Shotley are from the Ipswich Corporation Water undertaking and are analysed by that Authority. None of the public supplies have been analysed chemically during the year.

Note. It is hoped next year to lay mains (1) in the parishes of Stratford St. Mary and Higham, (2) in parts of East Bergholt and Wherstead and (3) in the parishes of Brantham, Stutton and Holbrook, all of which projects will conform with the main Regional Schemes but which will be supplied temporarily from reliable sources pending the development of the final source of supply at Raydon Ponds Farm.

These new works apart from providing a pressure supply to new housing sites will relieve many cases where present supplies are short and/or polluted.

(iii) There has been no evidence or complaints of plumbo solvency in water supplies within the District.

(iv) The Public Supply to Raydon Village is unsatisfactory. The source of supply (shallow springs) cannot be protected from pollution by wild animals and birds. The pumping arrangements do not lend themselves to automatic chlorination. The supply serves only a few properties in the street. The Council are at present negotiating to secure a supply in bulk from the Raydon Air Field where the source of supply is deep borowells into the underlying chalk.

(iv) (Continued).

Private supplies from shallow wells and springs have in many instances proved unsatisfactory on analysis and advice has been given to users for their protection.

In the parish of Freston particularly there is a great need for a piped supply of wholesome water. At present all the folk in the Street have to go to a single standpipe for water from a source which is contaminated. The District Council have tried repeatedly to obtain a supply for Freston from the Ipswich-Sh tley water main but so far their efforts have failed because the Admiralty have first call on the main for their training Establishment H. M. S. Ganges.

